

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, 9, 11.

JUDGE TARVIN'S GREAT SPEECH

Delivered in Louisville Wednesday Night.

ONLY HOPE OF SUCCESS

He Declares That "We Stand With-
out Qualification, Reserve, or Con-
ditions For the Free and Unlimited
Coinage of Silver and Gold at a
Ratio of 16 to 1"—Democracy's Posi-
tion.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
 Louisville, Ky., June 1.—The speech
 of Hon. James T. Tarvin, president of
 the Ohio Valley Bimetallism League, last
 night, was pronounced one of the best
 and ablest ever heard in this city. He
 had the attention of his audience for
 more than an hour. With reference to
 currency reform he said:

"WHAT WE STAND FOR.
 "We stand without qualification, re-
 serve, or conditions for the free and un-
 limited coinage of silver and gold at the
 ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States,
 without awaiting the action of any
 other country on earth. We express our
 opinion that this plank ought to be in
 the Democratic National Platform of
 1899. We are of the opinion that no
 steps should be taken to obscure this
 doctrine, or to relegate it. We believe
 that the Democratic National Con-
 vention of 1899 should adopt the Chicago
 Platform of 1896 without the omission
 of a word, a letter, or a punctuation
 mark; and that it should add thereto a
 specific and appropriate declaration
 against the existence and the organiza-
 tion of trusts and combinations, and a
 specific promise of legislative action
 looking to their extermination; and
 that it should add thereto a declara-
 tion against any policy of imperialism,
 appropriate to an absolute government;
 but repugnant to very line of the Bill
 of Rights and the Constitution of the
 United States.

"We venture to express the opinion
 that the Democratic platform of 1896
 ought to be made by Democrats, and
 that those who are not Democrats
 ought not to undertake to dictate what
 that platform shall be. We believe that
 those who made the platform of 1896
 and who contended for the success of
 that platform in that year, and who
 placed the Democratic organization under
 the control of the people, should
 make the Democratic platform of 1899.
 We believe that the Democratic Na-
 tional Convention of 1899 should be
 composed of those who are now in sym-
 pathy with and in accord with the
 Democratic party as now organized,
 and not of those who are hostile to it,
 and if a convention so composed should
 see fit to take away from or to alter
 the Chicago platform of 1896, it will
 then remain to be seen whether the
 people of this country will endorse it.
 I am well aware of the fact that in
 1896 thousands of intelligent and sin-
 cere American voters refused, because
 of honest conviction, to support the
 Democratic nominee for President. I am
 aware that many of those had for years
 believed in the Democratic party. We
 have no right to criticize such men for
 leaving their party, or for voting their
 convictions; they had the right to do
 so, and they had the right to do so
 vote, and no man ought to be expected
 to vote contrary to his judgment and
 his conscience, no matter what the
 convention of any party may have de-
 clared. Many of those Democrats have
 concluded that they were wrong, and
 they want to come back. They have
 the right to come back, expressing their
 belief in, and their adherence to, the
 doctrines and the Platform of Demo-
 cracy as now established, and no one has
 any desire to keep such men away.

ANOTHER CLASS.
 "But there is another class, made up
 of men who have spent their lives in
 the public service, and who have spent
 years in office by the grace of Demo-
 cratic voters, and who have for years
 expressed their belief in the cardinal
 doctrines of the Chicago platform of
 1896—men who abandoned their party,
 violated their convictions, disregarded
 their expressed beliefs, and sought to
 destroy those who had bestowed upon
 them every dollar and every honor they
 had ever known. These men acted un-
 der influence, and the doors of the
 Democratic organization ought to be
 closed to them, if they seek to re-
 turn it for the purpose only of be-
 trayal. We have some of them in Ken-
 tucky, some of them who declared that
 they would support the Chicago plat-
 form of 1896 after its adoption and even
 then changed their minds. To men of
 this class we may say that we follow
 them for years, but that now our path
 lies one way and their path lies another
 way. We may say to them that they
 have been tried and found wanting,
 and that we do not want our course or
 our platform to be marked out by them.
 We may say to them: 'Good-bye, and
 God be with You—for You Will Need
 Him.'

THE TRUST.
 "The trust is the highest form of
 concentrated wealth yet known. It is
 the perfection of the ownership by the
 monied class of the fruits of labor,
 of all the land. The trust means with
 universal condemnation, yet we may
 observe that some of the men who con-
 demn, have the power to destroy the
 trust, but fail to do so. We may ob-
 serve that the office of Attorney-Gen-
 eral of the United States, through which
 the trust could be destroyed, has been
 filled by one who was the Governor of
 New Jersey, the hot-bed and birthplace
 of trusts, and who was created and who
 is owned by the trusts. We may ob-
 serve that those connected with the
 present national Administration con-
 demn trusts, and yet the power of the

Administration to destroy the trusts is
 not exercised. We may remember that
 the Republican National Convention of
 1896 denounced the gold standard, and
 that thereafter the advocates of the
 gold standard supplied the money with
 which to buy the election of the nomi-
 nee of that convention.

"We may hear from some that they
 oppose the trust, but favor the gold
 standard. The man who makes this
 declaration is lacking either in intelli-
 gence or in sincerity. The sincere man
 who thinks will say that it is self-evi-
 dent that he who is opposed to the
 growth of trusts is opposed to the gold
 standard. He who opposes the trusts
 opposes the foundation upon which the
 trust is built. He who opposes the trust
 opposes that system without which the
 trust could not live. It does not re-
 quire the stupendous intellect of gold
 standard advocates to understand that
 the less money there is the easier it is
 to concentrate it, and that the more
 money there is, the more difficult it is
 to concentrate it. Even a Democrat,
 with the little intelligence credited to
 him by the gold standard advocates,
 can understand that the demonetization
 of silver was one of the steps in that
 process by which it was made possible
 for the trust to come into being. Every
 supporter of a trust and every benefi-
 ciary of a trust is an advocate of the
 gold standard, and every advocate of
 the gold standard is a supporter and
 upholder of trusts.

THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC CONVEN-
TION.

"It is contended by some that the
 Democratic National Convention of 1899
 should omit from its platform the de-
 claration in favor of independent bi-
 metallism at 16 to 1, and should rely
 upon a declaration against trusts.
 Those who contend for this course are
 seeking only to place the domination of
 the organized wealth of the country,
 which now owns and controls the Re-
 publican organization. You all re-
 member the contest of 1896. You all re-
 member the unprecedented and mag-
 nificent fight made by the Democracy
 in that year, without money and with-
 out resources, and against the Organi-
 zed Wealth and all the corporate in-
 fluences of the land. You know that
 every vote cast for the Democratic
 nominee for the Presidency in 1896 was
 an unpurchasable, an honest vote, and
 you all know that a large proportion
 of the votes cast against that nomi-
 nee were had by purchase or by force.
 Those who contended against the De-
 mocracy in 1896, are mortally afraid of
 the contest coming in 1899. Every sup-
 porter of a trust, every advocate of the
 gold standard, every appendage to the
 present administration, is trembling
 with apprehension at the prospect of
 offered by 1899. They fear another open
 fight; they dare not go forth to meet
 it if it can be avoided, and the man
 who advocates the omission of the
 plank favoring the independent bi-
 metallism at 16 to 1 in the Democratic
 platform of 1899, and a reliance upon a
 declaration against trusts, is seeking
 not the success of Democracy in that
 year, but is seeking only to lure the
 Democratic party from the only plat-
 form on which it can know success.

PLATFORM OF 1896.
 "There are those who go about not
 declaring for the Chicago platform of
 1896, but declaring for a platform broad
 enough for all Democrats to stand upon.
 They do not define what consti-
 tutes a platform enough for all Demo-
 crats to stand upon, but I can tell you
 what they mean. They mean to broad-
 en a Democratic platform by taking
 away a part of it. They mean to sur-
 render that for which we contended in
 1896. They mean to place the Demo-
 cratic party where the Republican
 party now is, under the control and in
 the ownership of the Organized Wealth
 of the United States. Those who go
 about espousing a platform broad
 enough for all Democrats to stand upon,
 mean that they want you to broaden
 your platform by taking out of it the
 plank favoring independent bimetalism
 at 16 to 1.

WRONG KIND OF BROADENING.
 "We do not believe in that process of
 broadening. We find plenty of room
 to stand now, and we suggest to those
 who advise this process of broadening
 that they should seek to seek other to ad-
 vise; they would be much better em-
 ployed in seeking to dictate the Re-
 publican platform and in advising their
 friends, instead of seeking to advise
 those with whom they are not friends.

NOTHING TO FEAR.
 "The Democracy has nothing to fear
 in 1899 in an open fight upon its own
 platform. Its danger lies only in com-
 promise or in concessions or in yielding
 the control of its course to its enemies.
 I believe that the question of platform
 in 1899 is practically settled, and I
 agree with George Fred Williams, of
 Massachusetts, when he says, in speak-
 ing of those who sought to destroy us
 in 1896: 'The question is, not how to
 get them back, but how to keep them
 out.'

ONLY HOPE OF SUCCESS.
 "Your only hope of success in 1899
 lies in the inherent right and justice
 of your cause, and in the awakening
 of the people of this country to a
 knowledge of existing conditions. Those
 who call themselves Republicans ought
 to understand the difference between
 Lincoln and Hanna. Those who call
 themselves Republicans ought to under-
 stand that that which helps a Demo-
 crat helps a Republican, and that which
 hurts a Republican hurts a Democrat;
 that there is no issue between Republi-
 canism and Democracy; that the situa-
 tion is, that the Organized Wealth of
 the country has obtained control of the
 Republican organization; that it would
 rob a Republican of the fruits of his
 labor, just as readily as it will rob a
 Democrat of the fruits of his labor;
 that Organized Wealth has no politics
 and no conviction; that it seeks only
 the control of the President, of the
 Congress and of the courts, and that it
 makes no difference to it whether it
 controls them by means of the Republi-
 can organization or the Democratic
 organization. It would like to own
 them both. It makes little difference to
 the Organized Wealth of this country
 in 1892 whether Mr. Cleveland was
 elected or Mr. Harrison was elected,
 and if Mr. Cleveland could be the
 Democratic nominee in 1899 the money
 power of this country would just as

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

BABY CLARK FOUND AT LAST

Carried to the Country by Her
Nurse.

WAS AT A FARM HOUSE

The Little One's Whereabouts Became
Known Through the Woman in
Whose Charge She Had Been Left
Taking Her to the Village
Post Office—Now in Custody of
Her Parents.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
 Garnersville, N. Y., June 1.—Marion
 Clark, the 21-months-old infant kid-
 napped from her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
 Arthur Clark, of New York city, on
 May 21st, was discovered two miles
 south of Sloatsburg, a village about
 eight miles from here, this morning.
 She was found at a farm house of
 Charles Youmans, and was in the cus-
 tody of Mrs. Jennie Wilson, who took
 the baby to that place during the early



LITTLE MARION CLARK, ABDUCTED IN NEW YORK.

Not since the famous Charley Ross case has the abduction of a child at-
 tracted so wide and sympathetic interest as the stealing of Marion Clark, the
 18-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Clark, in New York. On
 Sunday, May 21, the child was being wheeled through Central park by her
 nurse, when she was stolen by the nurse in accordance with what seems to
 have been a well laid plot. As the Clark family is in moderate circumstances,
 the hope of a large ransom could not have been entertained by the abductors.
 Revenge is also suggested as a motive for the crime. So great has become the
 interest in the case that rewards aggregating \$4,100 have been offered for the
 return of the child and the apprehension of the abductors.

part of last week. Mrs. Wilson was ac-
 companied by her husband and stated
 to Mrs. Youmans that she wanted board
 for the little girl for the summer.

THE CHILD SEEN.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Wilson went
 to the postoffice, taking Marion with
 her, as she had done on several occa-
 sions before. The Clark baby attracted
 the country people by her appearance,
 her large blue eyes and pink complexion
 being particularly noticeable. The cu-
 riosity which the child aroused made
 her captors grow uneasy and they kept
 her closely confined to the Youmans's
 home.

As soon as Deputy Sheriff William
 H. Charleston learned of the abduction
 he, taking his clues from pictures of
 the child and the descriptions given
 him by people who saw her, went to
 the farm house of Charles Youmans
 and found Mrs. Wilson, whom he de-
 manded the child from.

Mrs. Wilson was indignant and
 claimed she knew nothing whatever of
 the child.

WEAKENS AND CONFESSES.

The Deputy Sheriff produced a war-
 rant, arrested the woman and demand-
 ed information as to the whereabouts
 of the child. At this Mrs. Wilson
 weakened and made a confession.
 Marion Clark, the child, is in good
 health. She has no hat and her shoes
 show much rough handling.
 Arthur Clark, the father of the ab-
 ducted baby, arrived here at 6:30 o'clock
 this evening. He immediately identi-
 fied the child found in the custody of
 Mrs. Jennie Wilson, by Deputy Sheriff
 Charleston, as his lost Marion.

BI-METALLIC LEAGUE CLUBS

Preparing For the Great Battle in
1900.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION

Committee Selected to Co-operate
With National Committee in Per-
fecting Thorough Organization of
Democratic Party—Indiana Man
Pronounces McKinley an Oidium.
No Backward Steps to Be Taken.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
 Louisville, Ky., June 1.—When the af-
 ternoon session of the Bimetallic clubs
 convened at McAuley's Theatre to-day
 almost every delegate was in his seat.
 Judge J. P. Tarvin, of Covington, pre-
 sided and his gavel fell promptly at 2
 o'clock. The following resolution, in-
 troduced by General E. B. Finley, of
 Ohio, was adopted:

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
 "Resolved, That with a view of tak-

Hon. Henry Warren, of Indiana.
 "We shall go into the next cam-
 paign," Mr. Warren said, "not on the
 defensive, but on the aggressive; we
 shall not go into the next campaign
 with the odium of mismanagement, but
 with the Republicans will."

MCKINLEY AN OIDIUM.

He paid his respects to the admini-
 stration, saying McKinley was an
 odium throughout the land. He closed
 with an exhortation to stand by bimetal-
 lism and victory would be the result.
 An uproar of applause greeted Mr.
 Warren as he took his seat.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The committee on officers for the en-
 suing year made the following report,
 which was unanimously adopted:
 President—J. P. Tarvin, Kentucky.
 Vice Presidents—F. J. VanVoorhis, of
 Indiana; I. S. Oliver, of Ohio; S. M.
 Bidson, of Illinois; J. Semolin, of Ken-
 tucky; John P. Aligeld, of Illinois;
 John Overmeyer, of Indiana; Louis
 Stantz, of Ohio, and Thomas Tandy, of
 Kentucky.
 Secretary—Allen W. Clark, Indiana.
 Treasurer—Adam Heimburger, In-
 diana.

GEN. FINLEY SPEAKS.

President Tarvin introduced Hon. E.
 B. Finley, of Ohio, who spoke in part
 as follows:
 "In addition to the vital issues pre-
 sented by the Chicago platform, we will
 have the new question of the so-called
 territorial expansion, which, being an
 untried experiment and a departure
 from the American system, is perhaps
 the most important question that the
 American people have had to meet.

NO BACKWARD STEPS.

"In forming our line of battle of 1900
 I am opposed to taking any backward
 steps. I am for the Chicago platform in
 its entirety, without the change of a
 single line or word.
 "We cannot enter into an alliance
 with this coterie of so-called Demo-
 crats without abandoning the principles
 which we defended in 1896. There is
 nothing in common between us.

Our interests are antagonistic. They
 would control the government by the
 enforcement of a policy benefiting the
 few. We seek a governmental policy for
 the benefit of the nation.

Resolutions were adopted to-night
 declaring that faith in bimetalism had
 been vindicated, that relief to the coun-
 try could come only by free coinage by
 the independent action of the United
 States at the ratio of 16 to 1; and that
 paper money could be issued only by
 the government.

CHICAGO PLATFORM AND BRYAN.

That the National Convention in 1900
 should adopt the Chicago platform
 without change.

That W. J. Bryan should be nomi-
 nated for President.
 "The conduct of the administration
 touching the Philippine question has
 been un-American from first to last,
 and in violation of principles expressed
 in the declaration of war with Spain
 and our treatment of the Filipinos has
 been simply disgraceful.

"A violation of the principles of free
 government in the Philippines may be
 but the forerunner of a violation of
 the same principles of the United States
 and we should never entrust to any
 President the power to deprive our
 people of self government upon any
 pretext whatever."

SPANISH MINISTER TALKS.

HIS PLANS, OFFICIAL AND PER-
SONAL—AS TO TREATIES.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., June 1.—Duke de
 Arcos, the new Spanish minister, to-
 day talked in an informal manner on
 his plans, official and personal. As to
 the treaties, he said:

"There is no purpose so far as I know,
 to take up the matter of new treaties
 at once. At least I have given it no
 consideration thus far and I do not
 know that either of the governments
 has outlined its plans. Of course there
 will be need of new treaties of com-
 merce, navigation, extradition and the
 like, but it remains to be determined
 what they will be and when they will
 be taken up."

The minister was asked as to the
 plans for re-establishing the consular
 representation of Spain in leading cities
 of this country, and in Cuba and in
 the Philippines.

He said this service would be at once
 re-established and that some of the
 leading consular generals were already
 selected. A consul general will be
 established at Havana.

Duke de Arcos says the only selections
 made thus far are Senor Navarro as
 consul general at New York City, and
 Senor Petito as consul at New Or-
 leans. Senor Petito was at New Or-
 leans up to the outbreak of the war,
 when he went to Panama and has since
 remained there.

Speaking generally, Duke de Arcos
 said he was glad to come back to America,
 for notwithstanding all that had oc-
 curred, he was still an admirer of this
 country. He spoke of its institutions.
 Arrangements were made for the pre-
 sentation of the minister to President
 McKinley on Saturday next at 11 a. m.
 If possible Mr. Storer will be received
 in Madrid at the same time.

AFTER LYNCHERS.

EIGHT PROMINENT CATTLEMEN
ARE NOW UNDER ARREST.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, June 1.—A special to the
 Chronicle from Dallas, Texas, says:
 "The excitement in Henderson county
 because of the lynching of the three
 Humphreys on the night of May 23d,
 is still intense.

Eight prominent farmers and cattle-
 raisers in the vicinity of Alex, where
 the lynchings took place, have been
 placed in jail at Athens charged with
 participating in the crime.
 The State and Henderson county have
 offered rewards approximating \$5,000.
 The preliminary hearings have been
 postponed until next week.

Henry Lee Dead.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
 Oberlin, O., June 1.—Henry Lee is
 dead at his home here from injuries re-
 ceived on Decoration Day. He was the
 originator of the appeal to the foreign
 powers against the treatment of the
 colored people of the South.

DREYFUS LEAVEN BEARS FRUIT

Lieutenant-Colonel Du Paty de
Clam Arrested.

INSTICATED FORGERIES

Placed Under Arrest and Taken to a
Military Prison Suspected of Be-
ing Responsible For some of the
Forgeries That Have Figured in
the Dreyfus Affair—Was Before
Court of Cassation.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, June 2.—1 a. m.—Lieutenant
 Colonel Du Paty de Clam, seriously im-
 plicated by the recent proceedings be-
 fore the Court of Cassation as the
 probable instigator of some of the
 forgeries that have figured in the Drey-
 fus affair, was placed under arrest at
 half-past 7 last evening (Thursday) and
 taken to the Cherche Midi military
 prison.

The officer sent to arrest him visited
 his home three times before he found him,
 and declined to give any information as
 to why the arrest was made.

The Libre Parole, anti-Dreyfusite,
 publishes a letter this morning from
 Du Paty de Clam to the Minister of
 War, M. Krantz, protesting against
 "the attacks of which I am the victim,"
 and claiming the right to be permitted
 to prosecute his calumniators, or, as an
 alternative, asking "the favor of a trial
 by some court or other."

DREYFUS' COUNSEL CONCLUDES.

Paris, June 1.—Maitre Monard, coun-
 sel for Mme. Dreyfus, concluded his
 argument before the Court of Cassation
 to-day on the application for a revision
 of the Dreyfus case. It was largely a
 re-thrashing of straw already thorough-
 ly threshed out by M. Ballot de Beau-
 ville and M. Manau. His warm eulogized
 the report of M. Ballot de Beaupre and
 applauded the conclusions arrived at
 by Mr. Manau. Counsel for Mme. Drey-
 fus concluded with protesting against
 the idea that even for the sake of the
 honor of the army should might domi-
 nate over right. He said the army in-
 stitute was threatening for honor and jus-
 tice was rendered, and he pointed out
 that the army could not be dishonored
 by the acknowledgment that a judicial
 error had been committed.

The decision of the court is expected
 on Saturday.

KNEW OF ESTERHAZY'S GUILT.

London, June 2.—The Rome corre-
 spondent of the Daily Mail says:
 "Lieutenant Colonel Panizzardi (mili-
 tary attaché of the Italian embassy in
 Paris when Dreyfus was condemned)
 informs me that the Italian embassy
 always knew that Esterhazy wrote the
 bordereau."

MARRIED A COUNT.

DESCENDENT OF BONAPARTE
BECOMES COUNTESS DE CON-
TURBIA.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Baltimore, June 1.—No wedding of re-
 cent years in Baltimore has created so
 much interest as that of Miss Annah
 St. Clair Patterson, of this city, to
 Count Casara de Conturbia, of Milan,
 Italy, which took place to-day. The
 ceremony was performed by Cardinal
 Gibbons at the residence of Mr. and
 Mrs. David Stewart, corner of Charles
 and Preston streets.

The Countess de Conturbia is the
 only daughter of Mrs. David Stewart,
 a granddaughter of the late Hon.
 Elbridge Gerry, and is connected with
 the oldest families in New England.
 Through her father, the late Melville
 Patterson she is the great niece of
 Madame Bonaparte.

Count de Conturbia belongs to one
 of the oldest and noblest families in
 Italy, who have been prominent since
 the twelfth century. His mother, the
 Countess de Conturbia, belongs to a
 Spanish family of equal note.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

SHE IS LIKELY TO BE LIBERATED
SHORTLY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, June 1.—The Daily Chronicle
 announces that Mrs. Florence May-
 brick is likely to be liberated shortly,
 as the result of the pressure brought to
 bear by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, United
 States Ambassador, in favor of re-open-
 ing the case.

Centinolo Gets Money.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
 Seattle, Wash., June 1.—The Hong
 Kong Daily Press reports that the
 claim made upon the Hong Kong and
 Shanghai bank by Aguinaldo for \$200,-
 000 deposited with the bank has been
 settled. The money has been paid over
 to Aguinaldo's representatives.

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 8

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

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